



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1864.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1864, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do. Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

60 half boxes Rouffet's CI-
GARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale.

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,
with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving
sufficient security, and will be made known
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27.

2aw1f

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER
STORE.

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash-
ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al-
ways have on hand an extensive assortment
of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he
will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash.
He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather
in the rough, for currying and will give the
best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners
Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coach and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.

November 1.

2aw3m.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street.

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

"Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few. As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 12.

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the public in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15.

ctf

Just received and for Sale by
the Subscriber,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very
large.

Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-
ther do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all
sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-
commend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.

CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-
TOES in bins

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15

7t

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.

2 do. beaver COATING.

1 do. narrow CLOTHS.

1 do. blue do.

2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.

COCOA in bags.

30 hds. Surinam MOLASSES.

QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.

SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 12.

d

Washington and Alexandria Turn-
pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are here-
by notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ten
Dollars on each share is called for by the Pre-
sident and Directors of the said Company, and
is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treas-
urer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day
of December next, agreeable to an act of Con-
gress, entitled "An act for the establishment
of a Turnpike Company in the county of A-
lexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Ostr-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, &
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soap, Leather, Shoes, Spe-
cialties and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

d

WANTED,

One hundred hogheads PRIME VIRGI-
NIA TOBACCO, for which cash will be giv-
en by

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 1.

5t

A few pieces Negro Cottons,

Just received and for sale by

Isaac Robbins.

ALSO,

A small invoice of Calicoes and
Linnen.

December 1.

2t

LOST,

Somewhere about Miller's wharf, a RED
MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a
number of valuable papers of no use to any
person but the owner. The finder will be
handsomely rewarded and no questions asked,
on leaving it at Mr. Miller's store.

December 1.

3t

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, con-
taining 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket,
in the county of Prince William. This land
is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green,
who will shew the premises to any person
disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav-
ing much need of money will give a great
bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18

d28t*

LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from New-
buryport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaster Paris
170 casks Lime
6 hogheads Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
2 pipes Holland's Gin
8 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
50 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

1500 barrels freight will be given to
one or more good vessels, for Boston and Sa-
lem.—Apply as above.

November 24.

3aw2w

Just Received,

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master,
from Boston;

306 casks Thomastown Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
4000 Sheathing Paper,
60 reams American Writing Paper,
20 boxes Baker's No. 3 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackarel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
20 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
600 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22

6d2w

TO LET,

A large two story Brick House, plea-
santly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious
garden belonging to it. The rent will be ve-
ry low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,
Several valuable building Lots, on the west-
ern extremity of the town. These Lots front
on Duke-street extended, and are exempt
from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made
known by application to the subscriber, who
requests all persons indebted to him by open
account, prior to the first of April last, to
call and settle the same by payment or notes,
before the first day of January next, as no
further time can be allowed; and any persons
who have like claims against him, are desired
to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15.

law3t

**Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MES-
SAGE OF THE 7TH INSTANT.
[CONTINUED.]

Copy of a letter from the hon. David M. Erskine, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1807.

SIR,

I am charged, by his majesty, to express to the government of the U. States, his majesty's perfect confidence in their good sense and firmness, in resisting the unjust pretensions contained in the decree issued by the French government, at Berlin, on the twenty-first of November, which, if suffered to take effect, must prove so destructive to the commerce of all neutral nations.

His majesty has learnt, that the measures announced in this decree have already, in some instances, been carried into execution by the privateers of the enemy; and there could be no doubt that his majesty would have an indisputable right to exercise a just retaliation. Neutral nations cannot, indeed, expect that the king should suffer the commerce of his enemies to be carried on through them, whilst they submit to the prohibition which France has decreed against the commerce of his majesty's subjects. But tho' this right of retaliation would, unquestionably, accrue to his majesty, yet his majesty is unwilling, except in the last extremity, to have recourse to measures, which must prove so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war against France.

His majesty, therefore, with that forbearance and moderation, which have, at all times, distinguished his conduct, has determined, for the present, to confine himself to the exercise of the power given him by his decided naval superiority, in such a manner only, as is authorised by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations, and has issued an order for preventing all commerce, from port to port, of his enemies: comprehending, in this order, not only the ports of France, but those of other nations, as, either in alliance with France, or subject to her dominion, have, by measures of active offence, or by the exclusion of British ships, taken a part in the present war.

His majesty feels an entire confidence, that the moderation and justice of his conduct will be duly appreciated by the United States, and has charged me to express to their government, in the strongest terms the regret he has experienced in being thus compelled, in his own defence, to act in a manner which must prove, in some degree, embarrassing to the commerce of neutral nations, and his sincere desire to avoid any stronger measures; to which, however, if the injustice and aggressions of his enemies should not be resisted by those nations, whose rights and interests are invaded by so flagrant a violation of all public law, it may be ultimately necessary for the king to have recourse.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

D. M. ERSKINE.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, in reply to the foregoing.

March 20, 1807.

SIR,

I have laid before the president your letter of the 12th instant, communicating the views of his Britannic majesty, in relation to the French decree of November 21, 1806, and to the principle of retaliation, through the commerce of neutrals, who may submit to the operation of that decree; as, also, the measure actually taken, of prohibiting all neutral commerce from port to port of his enemies, not only the ports of France, but those of such other nations, as, either in alliance with France, or subject to her dominion, have, by measures of active offence, or by the exclusion of British ships, taken a part in the present war.

The president cannot be insensible, sir, of the friendship and confidence towards the U. S. which are signified by his Britannic majesty in this communication. In making this acknowledgements, however, the presi-

dent considers it not less incumbent on him to reserve for a state of things which, it is hoped, will never occur, the right of discussing the legality of any particular measures, to which resort may be had, on a ground of retaliation. At this time, it would suffice to observe, that it remains to be more fully ascertained, in what sense the decree in question will be explained, and to what extent it will be carried into execution; and, consequently, whether in any case, the U. S. can be involved in questions concerning measures of retaliation, supposed to accrue to one belligerent from such a proceeding by another. But, it is worthy the justice and liberality of the British government, to recollect, that within the period of those great events, which continue to agitate Europe, instances have occurred, in which the commerce of neutral nations, more especially the U. S. has experienced the severest distresses from its own orders and measures manifestly unauthorised by the laws of nations. The respect which the U. S. owe to their neutral rights, and the interest they have in maintaining them, will always be sufficient pledges that no culpable acquiescence, on their part, will render them accessory to the proceedings of one belligerent nation, thro' their rights of neutrality against the commerce of its adversary.

With regard to the particular order issued against the trade of neutrals, from one port to another, of the enemies of Great Britain, no fair objection can lie against it, provided it be founded on and enforced by actual blockades, as authorised by the law of nations. If, on the other hand, the order has reference, not to such a blockade, but to a supposed illegality of the neutral trade from one to another of the described ports, the remark is obvious, that on that supposition, the order is superfluous; the trade being, as interdicted by the law of nations, liable, at all times, without any such order, to the capture of British cruisers, and the condemnation of British courts, and, if not interdicted as such, by the law of nations, it can no otherwise be made illegal, than by a legal blockade of the ports comprehended in the order. This inference is applicable, even to the case of a neutral trade between the ports of France herself; since it is not a principle of the acknowledged law of nations that neutrals may not trade from one to another port of the same belligerent nation. And it would be an innovation on that law, not before attempted, to extend the principle to a neutral trade, between ports of different countries, confessedly open in times of peace as well as of war.

If the British order refers for its basis to the principle of retaliation against the French decree, it falls under the observations already made on that subject, and which need not be repeated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

The hon. D. M. Erskine.

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, November 22.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pope's Speech continued.]

The people of Boston, in their memorial, after reasoning with great ability and perspicuity to prove that this new principle assumed by the British courts of admiralty was an alarming infraction of neutral rights, solicit the government on account of the importance of the subject to send a special mission to London. Here Mr. Pope read from the Boston memorial as follows:—

"But whatever may have been the motives for the proceedings on the part of G. Britain, the effect is notorious. From her recent conduct great losses have been sustained; our commerce has been checked and embarrassed, and large quantities of produce are now remaining locked up in this country, which were purchased for foreign markets; because our merchants cannot send it abroad, without taking risks on themselves which prudence would not justify, or without paying such rates for insurance as the trade of the country cannot afford.

"Thus circumstanced the merchants of Boston have thought it their duty respectfully to make known their complaints to the government. Believing the citizens of the U. S. desirous of cultivating relations of

amity with the whole human race; and particularly connected as they are with G. B. by habits of constant intercourse and by mutual wants, they cannot but hope, that like dispositions are entertained by the British nation towards this country, and if measures were speedily taken for the amicable discussion by negotiation, of our complaints, that a sense of her own interest, and a respect for the rights of others, would induce her to depart from her measures, and to conduct towards us with justice and liberality.

"Under this persuasion, and without meaning in the smallest degree to derogate from the talents or attention of the American minister at the court of London, the subscribers, with deference and humility, beg leave to suggest, whether, when so important national interests are at stake, a special mission would not carry with it great influence, and be very instrumental in the accomplishment of our reasonable wishes."

This earnest and fervent call on the government by the commercial interest was promptly obeyed by the administration. The course pointed out by the memorialists was pursued—a special mission was immediately sent—this new principle as well as other violations of our maritime rights were resisted with energy and ability and every effort made to obtain a redress of injuries, and to place our commerce upon a just and honorable basis, as must be evident to every man who has read the documents communicated to Congress during the last and present session. I shall pass over the different decrees and orders of the two belligerents from 1805, until the fall of 1807. I will pass over the affair of the Chesapeake which called forth such a burst of indignation throughout this country. In Dec. 1807, during the last session of Congress, the President was officially informed, that Bonaparte had determined to extend his decree of Berlin to American commerce, and although not officially notified, had every reason to believe that the French decree had been or would be retaliated by the British orders of council. The President, thus warned of the dangers which threatened our commerce on the high seas, communicated the subject to Congress by a confidential message, recommending an embargo, to secure our vessels and seamen from capture. His advice was attended to, the measure was adopted. I expected, or at least hoped at that time, that this measure, besides securing our property, by its pressure on the belligerents, aided by a conciliatory course on the part of our government, would have induced an amicable adjustment of differences with both or one of the belligerents, and thereby averted the calamities of war; that if it failed to produce this effect, it would at least afford us time to prepare to meet war, if inevitable; that our administration had used every honorable means during the existence of this measure to settle our differences amicably with the belligerents, cannot be doubted by any one who has read the documents accompanying his recent message. After the administration had pursued the course marked out by the commercial people, whose organs the gentlemen in the opposition appear to be on this occasion, after resisting the unjust pretensions of France and Great Britain; after the government had laid an embargo and brought the nation to the eve of a war for the maintenance of our maritime rights—What do we hear—we are told by a part of these same people, to the astonishment of all America, by solemn resolutions, which are already before the public, called the Essex resolutions, that we have no cause of war against Great Britain, and all her aggressions, if not justified, are excused; and our government is gravely told to disprove itself by receding from the ground it has taken. The gentleman from Connecticut, whose object seems to be rather to prove this measure wrong at first, than what ought now to be done; tells us that the French decree of Berlin was not sufficient to justify this measure at the time it was adopted, because France had no naval force to give it effect on the high seas.—If the Berlin decree was not sufficient to justify our embargo, upon what principle can it be pretended that it justified or even palliated the British orders in council? Although at the time the embargo was laid we had every reason to believe that the orders had issued, and which turned out to be the fact, yet I will admit for the sake of argument, that the Berlin decree was not a sufficient ground for the embargo. Will gentlemen contend that the Berlin decree, British orders of council, and the French decree of Milan, all which were in force at that time, if then officially known to our government, would not have been a sufficient cause for the embargo; and if they admit, that the whole combined, would have justified the measure, at the same time that

they deny it to have been wise, they are constrained to acknowledge that it was at least fortunate. If the dangers to which our commerce was then exposed rendered the measure proper, how can gentlemen seriously contend that while those dangers continue, it ought to be removed, without proposing some more efficient measure as a substitute.

We are told however that the avowed object of this measure was to secure our property and seamen from capture, and that it was represented to the two belligerents as a measure of precaution, not of coercion or hostility. It is in its nature a precautionary measure, and it was the duty of the president to represent it in that light to foreign governments, and whatever inconvenience may result to them from it, they cannot by the law of nations consider it as a measure of hostility. Yet the gentleman from Connecticut tells us triumphantly that it has not only failed to produce any effect upon foreign nations, but that it never will operate as a measure of coercion. If the gentleman does not think this measure the best that can be devised, and that some other would better suit the present state of things, it is certainly his duty to propose it, and not to press a negative proposition calculated merely to censure, to find fault. I sincerely lament that this measure has not been productive of all the good effects anticipated. But, sir, although it has not, owing to numerous evasions and violations, together with other causes, induced foreign powers to discontinue their depredations and restrictions upon our commerce; it does not necessarily follow that if persevered in and properly executed, it would not produce this effect. It is some consolation to the friends of this measure that it has been productive of some good. It has prevented a large portion of our property from falling into the hands of the belligerents, it has preserved peace and afforded us time to prepare for war, if this sad alternative must be resorted to. The gentleman from Connecticut and the gentleman from Massachusetts do not appear to agree as to the effects of this measure. The gentleman from Connecticut contends that it had no effect, while the gentleman from Massachusetts informs us that it had a very considerable effect on Great Britain in May or June last. If it has at any time had an effect upon either of the belligerents, it proves at least that its advocates did not miscalculate as much as the gentleman from Connecticut would induce the world to believe. The gentlemen have cited a French expose to prove that the embargo is approved by that government; this document I have never seen, and cannot therefore comment on it; and the gentleman might have proved by Mr. Canning's letter, that Great Britain is not dissatisfied with it, if the sincerity of such declarations is to be confided in.

The gentlemen have not explained their objects in referring to this document; was it to prove that it did not operate on France, but did upon Great Britain, or that it had no effect upon either. If it was their design to prove by this document that France is reconciled to bear the inconveniences of this measure herself, on account of its more severe pressure upon her enemy, which may be the fact—it establishes the very reverse of what the gentlemen contend for. They have endeavored to prove that it has had no effect, nor will have any upon either. We have been told that we have been commanded by one power to make war upon the other—that it has been the policy of both belligerents to draw us into the contest is evident; and if our embargo has enabled us to resist their dictatorial mandates or insidious policy, it is fortunate for this country. It has been said that we had as well give up our ships to the enemy as let them rot in the harbors. I think very differently, I would rather have them sunk in the ocean than give them up to enrich our enemies. There is something of principle concerned in this. [Mr. Lloyd said he had not expressed this idea; he had said that it affected the national wealth no more than the vessels should be lost at sea, than that they should rot at the wharves.] Mr. P. said he considered the present contest between us and the belligerents, not merely as a question of profit and loss. There was something of principle, honor, and independence at stake; and he was not disposed to calculate how much money would be gained by succumbing to a foreign power.—This is not the question with Congress or the nation. After the manner of the gentleman from Connecticut, who was fond of illustrating his ideas by very familiar examples, I will suppose that gentleman was in the habit of dealing largely with two merchants, A. and B. that the intercourse between them was mutually advantageous. These merchants suddenly quarrel. A. tells him he shall not trade with B. and that if he attempts it he will stop by force, and

rob him of what he may be found carrying to B. B. tells him he shall not trade with A. under similar pains and penalties, unless he will first go to B. and then purchase of him a license to deal with A.—What would the gentleman do? I presume he would either chastise both for their insolence and injustice, or if that was not convenient, he would tell them I will have no intercourse with either of you. He would certainly resist their insolence and injustice by force; discontinue all intercourse with them, or submit to their terms. Would the gentleman in such a case calculate whether it would be his interest to submit to the disgraceful conditions of B. who happened to be the stronger of the two, than bear the inconveniences resulting from a non-intercourse? Would the gentleman submit to disgraceful conditions for the pounds, shillings & pence, he would make by a renewal of intercourse with them? I presume he would not. G. Britain and France, in defiance of all law, justice and right, have, by their decrees and orders, interdicted our trade to a very great extent. Great Britain however will permit us to trade, provided we will agree to pay her for the privilege. Now, sir, it appears to me that we must resist their decrees and orders by war, non-intercourse, or we must submit. Are we to be told that honor and independence are out of the question, and that we ought to submit to disgraceful conditions for the sake of trade, because we shall make money by it. Surely not.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 28.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. STORER in the chair;

On the report of the committee on the subject of our foreign relations.

The first resolution in the following words having been read:

Resolved, That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.

Mr. Campbell opened the debate. He said that ill health had hitherto prevented and might hereafter prevent him from giving that attention to the subject which the all-important crisis would seem to require; it was however his duty to bring the subject before the house. The committee having in their report presented to the house the view in which they had considered the subject referred to them, and the reasons generally which induced them to present these resolutions to the house, he said it was not his intention at this time to enter into a discussion of their merits. Those reasons had been deemed sufficient by the committee to justify them in recommending a continuance of the embargo; and as the objections to this, if any there were, could not be foreseen, he would not attempt to anticipate them. According to the view which he himself had taken of the first resolution, it could require no discussion; it was too clear to require demonstration, and too self-evident to need proof of its propriety. It might indeed seem to require an apology from the committee for presenting a proposition which every American must long since have determined for himself. When the question had been first presented to his consideration, it had appeared to him that it was totally superfluous, and to be little more than announcing to the world that the United States were still independent; but on further consideration, it had been deemed by the select committee of some importance that in the present critical situation of the U. States they should fix on some point at which all would meet. After a perusal of the documents laid before the house at the opening of the session, Mr. C. said it had been supposed that no one would hesitate in declaring his indignation at the flagrant violations and encroachments on our rights by the belligerent powers. While it had been supposed that some difference of opinion might exist as to the mode of resistance. After it was once determined that they would not submit, that they would repel aggression, it had been supposed that they might with greater probability of unanimity discuss the course best to be pursued. With a view to this the committee presented this resolution to the house. It was expected that all would unite in it and prove to the world that the representatives of every portion of the American people were determined to maintain their rights, for the belligerent powers really seemed to suppose that the American people had forgotten them, and had therefore assumed the right of prescribing the course of conduct which we should pursue. To submit to re-

gulations of foreign powers which limited the conduct of the American people, and prescribed the rules by which they were to be governed, which pointed out the very ports to which they should or should not go, which fixed the tribute or tax which they should pay, would be not only to abandon their dignity and honor, but to surrender, shamefully, our independence.—Mr. Campbell said he would not take up the time of the committee in shewing that the orders of council of Great Britain, and the decrees of France, were on the part of these nations, an assumption of power to give laws to this country in direct violation of our neutral rights, and an encroachment on our sovereignty. This would require no argument. The real question is, said he, shall we govern ourselves or be controlled by the will of others, shall we become tributary or not, shall we submit or be independent? And to the committee he cheerfully left the decision of this question.

(Debate to be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY, December 1.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, presented the petition of a number of revolutionary officers, stating the losses they had sustained by the depreciation of their certificates, and from other causes, and praying for relief.

The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of 36 American citizens confined in the prisons of South America. The report concludes with a resolution authorising the President to take measures to effect their liberation.—The committee rose without doing any thing.

The house then again went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of foreign relations. The first resolution being still under consideration, it was spoken to by Mr. Burwell. The question was then taken on the first resolution, and agreed to without a dissenting voice.—on the first member of the second resolution, without debate, and carried without a division.—on the second section of the same resolution, and carried, 54 to 21.—and on the third, without debate, and carried *nem. con.*

The resolutions were reported to the house, Mr. Dana offered the same amendment which he had proposed in committee of the whole a few days since, that is, to add the words "abandon the navigation of the ocean in consequence of." The question on this amendment was taken by ayes and noes, and negatived—ayes 26, noes 96.

A debate arose on the operation of the previous question, which had been called for by Mr. Gardener. Before a decision took place, the house adjourned.

SPANISH NEWS.

Several reports are in circulation respecting the military events in Spain. They have probably arisen from the conversations of Mr. Howe, the post-master at Halifax, (N. S.) who passed through this city some days ago, with dispatches for Washington.

He stated that a vessel had arrived at an Eastern Port from Cadiz, with Spanish accounts to the 2d Oct, and that he had seen letters which mentioned that the French army of 40,000 men in the north, had been hemmed in by the Spaniards, and were expected soon to surrender.

[North American.]

From the Washington Federalist.

Mr. FINDLAY,

I should be glad to know why all this fuss is made in congress about keeping that secret which every body knows. It was known before the meeting of congress, that Bonaparte had declared that we should be regarded by him "either as allies or enemies"—and why should any one wish to keep this a secret from the people of the United States? Q.

Mr. Lyon lately admitted in the house of representatives, that the embargo had changed the politics of the country. He observed also, that the small majority of democrats in the house of representatives of Vermont was produced by boroughs represented like old Sarum.

EXECUTION.

DEAN, the person who was convicted of firing on the soldiers who were executing the embargo laws in Vermont, has suffered the sentence of the law. He appeared perfectly composed and hardened, denied his

crime; kicked his hat into his grave, spit upon his coffin, and pulled the cap over his eyes himself.

No person prayed with him at the gallows.

The Spanish 74 St. Lorenzo, sailed from Havana for Cadiz, on the 11th inst. having on board 100,000 dollars in specie, and 1700 boxes sugar, &c. a present from the patriots in Cuba, to the patriots in Old Spain.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 23, received in Georgetown, shows the opinion of all classes relative to the embargo.—The gentleman has always been a warm democrat and friend to the present administration.

"I sincerely hope that Mr. Mumford's motion may be adopted, and that the embargo will so far be raised. It is now pretty generally the opinion that the continuance of it can do no possible good, but must operate to injure ourselves, and may produce disunion in our country. I dislike the English too much to see them fatten upon the spoils of our country."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.

The ship Winifred, arrived last evening from Barracoa, has on board 58 French passengers, (white and black) which capt. BONNELL was compelled to take on board by the Spanish government—a cartel, having on board 175 Frenchmen, had sailed a few days before capt. B. for Samana, (St. Domingo) and two or three other vessels bound to the U. States, had taken a number on board. All Frenchmen who would not take the oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII. were ordered to leave the Island.

MR. SNOWDEN,

If you think the following merits a place in your paper by inserting it you will oblige one of your constant readers.

A. B.

SPLENETIC EFFUSIONS.

FORSAKE thou wretch, forsake thy bow'rs of air,

And sit retired within thy own despair!

There call repining, fears and sorrows round,

And tear with ceaseless hand, thine aching wound.

No more pursue the meteor form of good,

That plays upon the brink of sorrow's flood,

Allures the pilgrim from his native land

Gilds every spot but that whereon we stand;

And fraudful gleams above, around, below,

To tempt the footsteps to the latent woe!

Oh! let me learn my wishes to control,

And banish hope, the siren of the soul,

Why should the busy world my thoughts employ,

Its smiles, its bounties I must ne'er enjoy.

Pursue, my soul, pursue thy sullen bent

And brood in silence o'er thy discontent.

O bear me fortune, from the selfish train,

To lonely forests and the pathless plain,

Far from the world and all its odious rules,

The sordid touch of hypocrites and fools;

From base suspicions and the sordid art,

Of creeping cunning and the narrow heart,

Better to talk to echo and the wind

Than those that lack the feelings of mankind.

Come, sorrow, then, and fold me in thy arms,

Let meditation riot on thy charms,

The gloomy soul my natal hour bestow'd,

When heav'n in malice cry'd, "be poor and proud."

"A feeling heart, thou destin'd wretch receive,

"Receive the proud prerogative to grieve—

"Torment thy bosom with sagacious skill,

"And magnify by art thy share of ill."

For earthly good, if yet a pray'r ascend,

'Tis grant me heav'n, the soothing of a friend:

O may I still some virtuous spirit find,

To keep alive my reverence for mankind;

Some breast untainted in this iron age,

With stately pride, or with ambitious rage;

He with reluctant yet discerning eyes,

Shall see and mourn my follies as they rise.

To his kind care shall I commit my will,

To mould and fashion me with tender skill;

My lurking faults my very dreams impart,

And put that man within my heart of heart.

He thro' this waste of folly, noise and strife,

This wary wilderness of wretched life,

Shall stay my wand'ring with assiduous hand

And guide my fallen footsteps to the promised land.

PHILANDER.

To Rent,

ONE of the best stands in town for the flour and grocery business. Enquire of the Printer.

December 1

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Sunday next.

December 1.

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received

Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7.

m w fif.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Perhaps Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblon, esq. corner

King and Union streets—Where he has on hand and offers for sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

Liverpool coarse and fine do.

Brown SUGAR in hhd. and bbl.

Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhd.

Green COFFEE in bags and bbl.

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe and

Claret

Jamaica,

Windward Island

& N. England

Cognac BRANDY.

Holland GIN

WHISKEY in barrels

HERRINGS and SHAD in do.

Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE,

in casks

Harris's manufactured TOBACCO,

logs

CANDLES in boxes, mould & dip

COTTON, in bales

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in

boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff

in kegs, Soap, Rice, Red-Cord, Leading

lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat

Flour, for family use,

November 5.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and

MARCH'S, Georgetown,

Price 37 Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-

FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHew

That by a due encouragement of these essen-

tial interests, the nation will be rendered

more respectable abroad and more

prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the

plans proposed for extending his valuable

race of animals, for the benefit

of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual

terms.

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and

five children. No fault but having no em-

ployment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21.

2aw

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable

Marine Society Lottery, now

drawing, for sale at the office

of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

price Five Dolls. & Seventy five

cents. A regular list of the

drawing will be received and in-

formation given gratis to those

who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, senr.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at *Lee's Patent Medicine Store*, No. 54 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings. In several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure; but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health; and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of those pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using *Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macbubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macbubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor, Esq.
September 24.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by **R. GRAY.**

Joseph Mandeville,

212 YER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE.

- 20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels, Muscovado Sugars.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3-4-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- 25 to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags, clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Sulphur.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchoing Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tene riffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,

Flg Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi- mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 13.

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russell*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russell*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.

Trueman Brashears,
Executors of *James Russell*.

November 4

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Daily Paper*, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,

Executor of *John Watts*.

September 2.

Staw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of *Peter Wise*, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Peter Wise*, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of *Peter Wise*, junr.

October 19.

Staw8w

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. N. B. Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. dlm2aw3m

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied

Mrs. Wilson.

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.